









## Intimation.

Powell's  
Furnishing

## Department

## FIRST FLOOR.

Alexandra  
Buildings.

## CURTAINS

## MADRAS MUSLIN

White and Ecru  
Frisled 2 Sides  
52 in. 60 in. and 70 in.  
wide  
in various patterns.

FLOUNCED MADRAS  
BRISÉ BLINDS.

White and Ecru  
24 in. and 36 in. long.

## HARNES MUSLIN

in  
White and Ecru  
Frisled 2 Sides  
in  
Spot and Fancy De-  
signs.

## HARNES MUSLIN

in  
White and Ecru  
unfrilled, 48 in. wide  
various sizes of Spot and  
Fancy Patterns.

## PLAIN BOOK

Muslin Curtains Frilled  
all round  
3, yards long  
in White and Ecru  
\$4.50 per pair.

## LACE CURTAINS

in great variety in  
White, Ivory and Ecru.

POWELL'S  
Alexandra  
Buildings

Hongkong, 30th May, 1910.

## KING EDWARD VII.

## TRIBUTES IN THE HOME PRESS.

The following extracts from leading articles on the death of King Edward VII. may be of interest.

## "THE TIMES."

It was his sincere devotion to the cause of peace and his labours in its behalf which did most to secure for him the high place he held in the good opinion of foreign peoples, as, indeed, they added very greatly to the love which his subjects bore him. In the support of that cause he was sometimes brought of necessity into opposition to the aspirations of other nations and to the policy of their Governments, but save in transient moments of popular passion, no country could ever doubt that the motives of his conduct were just and pacific. Few diplomatists have understood more perfectly the value of manner and of tact in the conduct of even the greatest affairs, and fewer still have possessed in so exquisite a degree the fine art of employing them with invariable discretion. To ascribe to his personal initiative and management either the general course of our foreign policy during his reign, or even a decisive voice in determining it, would be to charge him with a departure from his rightful position as a constitutional King. For such a charge there could, of course, be no possible foundation. In foreign, as in home affairs, he loyally respected the limits which law and custom had set to his activities. But that course, none the less, was taken with his assent and with his help—notably in the conclusion of the entente with France and in the improvement of our relations with Russia, and his wide personal acquaintance with the Sovereigns of Europe, their Ministers, and their Courts undoubtedly made his help singularly effective. It was all the harder for the King to take up the succession without forfeiting some share of the authority which she (Queen Victoria) had commanded, because during his lifetime he had not received much encouragement to associate himself closely with the serious work of the State. That he was alive to the mistake which had been made in his own case, and to the disadvantages to which it exposed him, is shown by the care he has taken that it should not be repeated in the case of his son. King George V. comes to the Throne with all the knowledge of public affairs and all the training in them which it is possible to impart to an heir-apparent.

## "THE MORNING POST."

When King Edward came to the Throne all men were conscious of the ending of an epoch and the beginning of a new one. There was a natural tendency to look back and to wonder whether the high level that had been gradually reached and long sustained in public and national life and in the ideals that had grown up in the Empire was capable of being further maintained. King Edward surprised his people and the world by the calm courage with which he looked forward. Coming to the Throne in his sixtieth year, he bore his high responsibility from the first as one accustomed to it. He needed no interpreter of the Constitution, but was himself its impersonation. His sovereignty over the Empire came to him by nature, and he assumed with ease and grace his fitting rank among the Monarchs of the world. Thus King Edward leaves our country and the Empire more prosperous, stronger, and more united than they were when he came to the Throne. To him in large part his strengthening of the nation and the Empire is due.

## "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Not three Kings in the whole range of our history have enjoyed at any time the universal affection which was given to Edward, the Seventh throughout his life, and most of all in the few, but crowded and auspicious, years of his reign. Brief as has been the Edwardian era, which has occupied only the opening decade of the twentieth century, it will always hold a place apart in international history, as well as in the grateful recollection of this country. His political aptitude was evident and marked, and with Queen Victoria's sound judgment, he inherited his father's sympathetic intelligence for the characteristic movements of his time. The famous tour of 1903, with the negotiations that followed from it, brought about between this country and all the Latin nations a rapprochement that continues to this day. And not only that. The sincerity of King Edward's devotion to the cause of goodwill among nations was as fully recognized by Germany and the Dual Monarchy, and every personal effort he could bring to bear was employed on his side also to mitigate international animosity.

## "THE STANDARD."

No other personage who walked this planet during the past decade attracted to himself so large a measure of the affection and admiration of mankind. If the world, at any time since 1902, could have been polled to ascertain the most popular of its inhabitants, there can be no question that the vote would have fallen to the late King. King Edward's pre-eminence was achieved by no deeds of war, nor by the sinister energy of egotistical ambition. He was the Constitutional Sovereign of a self-governing people, happily at peace during the greater part of his brief reign; nor did he at any time endeavour to magnify his office or himself by those achievements with which the vanity of princes is so easily gratified. If he became a power of quite unrivalled force in international as well as domestic affairs, that was less through direct action on his own part than by the impression produced by his penetrating intelligence and his sympathetic personality.

## "THE DAILY MAIL."

In every department of British activity he took the warmest and most unflinching interest. He added a new splendour to the State ceremonies. He played an immense part in all the social life of his country. Not one of his subjects worked harder than he did, for he made it a point of honour that no great event

should pass without his personal participation in it. Over and above the vigilance which he exercised over State business, and which made overwhelming demands on his energies, was his ceaseless attendance at all public functions, which identified him so peculiarly and intimately with his people. His sympathy with the poor and suffering was intense. And because he shared the nation's joys as well as its anxieties, because he lived in the sight of all and not in remote retirement, no King had ever a deeper hold upon his subjects' affections.

## "THE DAILY GRAPHIC."

The strength of the English throne is the fact that it is broad-based upon the people's will. The great achievement of the dead King, as it was the achievement of his mother, was that he was able to represent the ambitions and aspirations of his people more fully and more completely than any politician or any statesman. King Edward was Great Britain, and Great Britain mourns for herself. We have always felt, all of us, Unionists and Liberals, that in the King there was a reserve of wisdom, not to be lightly drawn upon, but always ready when the extreme difficulty arose. And now this national refuge is no longer ours. "Death's inexorable hand draws the dark curtain close." It is something to know that the whole world will sorrow by the bier of the dead King. This is, after all, the finest tribute to his work.

## "THE DAILY NEWS."

On ascending the throne, the King had not as easy a place to fill. Too long preceding reign had seen, in the end, the growth of a special sentiment which some thought would be peculiar to the person of a Queen. The reign of a King could not be the same as that of a widowed Queen. What sphere would the new Sovereign ordain for himself? What place would he find in which to make his mark? Such were the questions which everyone asked at the beginning of the late reign. King Edward answered them from the first, and he has handed down to his successor, maintained and in some respects enhanced, the glorious inheritance which he received from Queen Victoria. We mourn to-day not a universal favourite, but a great King. Of the personal reputation accorded to his late Majesty by his contemporaries there can be no doubt. "King Edward is the first diplomatist in Europe." The King of England will live in history as one of the most statesmanlike monarchs who had worked in an efficient manner for civilization and peace. Such are the verdicts of Continental judges.

## Auction.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. The Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
TO-MORROW,  
the 2nd June, 1910, at 11 A.M., at The Government Gunpowder Depot, Green Island, 937 Bags of SALTPETRE.  
TERMS:—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [405]

## Intimations

**BANK HOLIDAY.**  
IN accordance with Ordinances No. 2 of 1875 and Government Notification No. 155 of 1910, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, the 3rd June, 1910.  
By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [402]

**FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.**  
**PUBLIC HOLIDAY.**  
IN accordance with Ordinance No. 2 of 1875 and Government Notification No. 155 of 1910, all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, the 3rd June, 1910.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [407]

**MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.**  
**PUBLIC HOLIDAY.**  
IN accordance with Ordinance No. 2 of 1875 and Government Notification No. 155 of 1910, all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, the 3rd June, 1910.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [408]

## Consignees

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**THE Steamship**  
"LIGHTNING,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo Impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.  
Cargoes of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.  
**DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1910. [409]

## Notice of Firm.

## NOTICE.

**CHINA COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, Merchants and Commission Agents:** have this day been established at No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, and Floor.  
Dated the 31st May, 1910.

**LO YUK KEE,**  
Manager.

## Consignees.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer**  
"ASSAYE."  
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex s.s. *Malak*.  
From Persia Gulf, ex *H.S.N.* and *B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.*  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.  
Goods not cleared by the 1st June, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

**E. A. HEWETT,**  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1910. [4]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
S.S. "BENLOMOND,"  
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th June, will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th June, or they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th June, at 11 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1910. [404]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

**THE Company's Steamship**  
"AKI MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.  
Goods not cleared by the 5th June will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

Consignees of Cargo on this steamer are further informed that they are required to sign Average Bond before Bills of Lading can be countersigned for delivery.  
**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,**  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [5]

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.**  
**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**THE Steamship**  
"FRINZ SIGISMUND,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th of June will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th of June, at 9.30 A.M.  
All claims must reach us before the 11th of June, 1910, or they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.**  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1910. [6]

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 27th May 1910, 200 cts. per 5. Mus.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beefsteak & primecut—Mel Lung Pa	30
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	22
" Roast—Shio	22
" Breast—Ngau Lam	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	22
" Sirloin—Ngau Lau	20
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang	26
" Bellows's Brisket—Know, per set	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
" Head—Ngau Tan	85
" Heart—Ngau Sam	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	9
" Tail—Ngau Mel	18
" Liver—Ngau Oon	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai	20
" Head—Tan-keek	20
" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pal Kwat	22
" Leg—Yeung Pal	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shan	20
" Pig's Chittlings—Ohl cheong	20
" Brains—Ohl Kow	24
" Feet—Ohl Keok	12
" Fry—Ohl Chak	12
" Head—Ohl Tan	15
" Heart—Ohl Sam	12
" Kidneys—Ohl Yiu	12
" Liver—Ohl Kon	10
" Pork Chop—Ohl Pal Kwat	18
" Corned—Ham Chiu Yuk	24
" Leg—Ohl Pal	24
" Fat or Lard—Ohl Yau	18
" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tan	10
" Keok	10
" Heart—Yeung Sam	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	9
" Liver—Yeung Oon	24
" Suckling Pig, To Order—Ohl Chai	32
" Stut Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	30
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	28
" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	32
" Capons, Large, Small—Siu Kai	30
" Ducks—Ap	22
" Doves—Pai Kan	24
" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	24
" Fowls, Canton—Kai	35
" Hainan—Hol Nam Kai	32
" Geese—Ngo	32
" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hol Ye	32
" Musks—Wong Kong	each
" Hare—Tu Chai	—
" Partridge—Ohl Khoo	—
" Pheasant—Shan Kai	—
" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each
" Holbow—Holbow Pak Kup	—
" Quail—Um Chai	27
" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	dosen
" Snipe—Sa Chai	each
" Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	per lb
" Hen—Na	60
" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sol-ap	pair
" Teal, Shanghai, Sol Ap Chai	—
" Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sol	—
" Ap	per pair

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	10
" Bream—Bin Yu	12
" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hol Bin Yu	16
" Carp—Li Yu	22
" Catfish—Ohl Yu	22
" Codfish—Mun Yu	22
" Grabs—Hal	22
" Gudgeon—Pak Kop Yu	22
" Herring—Tou Pak	24
" Halibut—Ohung Kwan Yu	24
" Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18
" Loach—Wo Yu	22
" Lobster—Long Ha	22
" Mackerel—Ohl Yu	22
" Monk Fish—Mon Yu	22
" Muller—Ohl Yu	22
" Oysters—Sang Hoo	22
" Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	16
" Perch—Tan Loo	15
" Pike—Pa Yu	15
" Plaice—Pa Yu	15
" Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	22
" Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	22
" Prawns—Ming Ha	22
" Ray—Pai Yu	10
" Rock Fish—Siu Kan Kung	10
" Roach—Chun Yu	10
" Salmon, (Stee), fresh water—Ma Yu	10

	Cents.
Shark—Sa Yu	9
Shark—Po Yu	18
Shrimps—Ha	22
Snapper—Lap Yu	22
Sole—Tat Sa Yu	22
Tench—Wan Yu	20
Turbot—Oho How Yu	24
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu	60
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	—

## FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan	24
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	24
" (Ohio)—Tia Chan Ping	—
" Small—Hol Tong	—
" Ontario—Fan Lai Chai	each
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	—
" (Hainan)—Sung Sheng	—
" (Bridges), Macao—San Heng Chai	3
Cherries, Chinese—Fong Chai	14
Cherries, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	10
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tsi	10
Grapes—Siu Tai Tsi	12
Lemons, (China)—Ning Moong	12
" (Amer.)—Kum San Ning Moong	7
Lichees, Small—Lai Chai	25
" Fresh, Lai Chai	8
" (Limes)—Sai Kung Ning	—
" Moong	—
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	8
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai per doz	24
Oranges, Tim Chong	16
" Small—Tat Kut	catty
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	—
Olives—Pak Lam	—
Pastion Fruit	each
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	7
Peanuts, Fa Sang	10
Perlimmons, Large—Hung Chai	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Fong	—
" 2nd quality—Chung tang	—
" Paw-law	—
Plum—Tat Chai	—
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	3
Pumpkin, Slam—Ohm Lo Yau	2
Walnuts, Hop Ton	10
" Green—Sang Hop Ton	10
Shanghai Lo Kwai	6

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hol Ah	—
" Chai Chai	8
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Fin	12
" Pin Tan	6
Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai	3
Beans, Long—Tat Koh	10
Best Root—Hung Chai Tan	each
Brinjals, Green—Chang Yuen Ker	4
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	10
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	8
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tan	12
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai	—
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kan Shun	3
Cauliflower, Large size—Tat Yeh Chai	—
" Fa	—
Cauliflower, Medium size—Chung Yeh	—
" Chai-fa	—
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Chai-fa	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	4
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai	7
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai	—
Chillies, Dried—On Lat Chai	20
" Red—Hung Fa	30
" Green—Chang Lat Chai	8
Curry Stuffs, English—Ka Lee Chai	8
Cucumbers—Chung Kwa	2
Blister Squash—Fu Kwa	4
Garlic—Suen Ta	4
Ginger, young—Sui Tat Keung	3
" old—Lo Keung	3
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lai Kan	25
Indian Corn—Siu Mai	4
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Chai	each
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	5
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	5
Musk Melon	—
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Chai Chai	40
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chai Tan	7
" Green—Sang Chai Tan	5
" Shai—Sheung Hol Chai Tan	4
" Japan—Yat Poon	—
Okra—Mo Ker	8
Parsley, English—Yeung Chai	10
Green Peas—Chung Tan	12
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Chai	3
" Shanghai—Sheung Hol Chai	—
" Tai	—
" Japan—Yat Poon Shai Tai	3
" American—Fa Xi	—
" Fochow—Fok Chai Shai Tai	2
" Macao—Oh Moon	—
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	4
Rhubarb	—
Shallots—Gon Chai Tan	8
Spinage (Chinese)—Faw Chai	—
Spinage—Yin Chai	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ker	—
Tatoes—Wa Tan	5
Turkey, Pao-d (Long)—Low Pak	12
" English—Yang Low Pak	—
Vegetable Mallow—Chai Kwa	3



## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
HIGH CLASS  
AERATED  
WATERS.

## THIS SEASON'S PRICES:

	PER DOZ.
Soda Water	50 Cents.
Soda Water (Bombay bottles)	60 "
Potash, Seltzer & B. P. Soda	60 "
Lemonade	65 "
Tonic Water	75 "
Libbia Water	75 "
Ginger Ale	75 "
Sarsaparilla	75 "
Orange Champagne	75 "
Lemon Squash	75 "
Raspberryade	75 "

## SPECIALITIES:

Stone Ginger Beer	85 Cents.
Dry Ginger Ale	Pints 51; Splits 60
Lime Fruit Cham-	
pagne	Pints 51; Splits 60

Bottles will be charged for at the Rate of  
\$1.20, per dozen, and credited in full on being  
returned in good condition.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.HONGKONG and KOWLOON.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1910.

## NEW CHINESE CURRENCY.

Another Imperial edict has been issued dealing with the coinage of China. It adopts recommendations made by the Government Council, and declares that the basis of Chinese money is to be a silver coin called a "yuan," weighing Kuping seven mace two candareens. "Yuan" is the same as the Japanese word "yen." The system is of course decimal. The subsidiary coins are as follows: Copper: one li (one cash), five li (five cash), one fen, that is, one cent, and two fen (two cents). Nickel: five fen (five cents). Silver: one chieh (ten cents) and five chieh (fifty cents). This system thus creates two new and as far as we know hitherto unheard of coins, to wit, a copper five cash, or half a cent, and a copper two cents. It also changes the silver five cents into a nickel five cents, and the usual twenty-cent silver piece into a twenty-five-cent coin. Some English-speaking Chinese call one chieh, or ten cents, by the practical name "dime." The new twenty-five cents will of course, be called "a quarter." We think that at first there will be much vexation over these "quarters," and their purchasing power as compared with the twenty-cent piece now common. As for the half cent, or five-cash copper coin, it would be rash to prophesy its fate. It sounds useful in theory, but we shall be much surprised if after a little time it does not disappear altogether. For the two-cent coin is indefensible. No doubt the Chinese need small coins, but with their conservative ways—which one inspired has called "ways that are dark"—they will call the one cash a "little cash" and the five cash a "big cash." The half-cent will be a "little cent," the one cent, a "big cent," and the two-cent a "double big cent." They will evolve from the tortuous mazes of the Celestial mind bewildering tangles of exchange. How many little cash will go to a nickel, or "little cent," and how many big cash to a dime, and how many of anything to anything will be common questions. Of course, the edict forbids people from "taking upon themselves to raise or lower the relations of the coins." Equally, of course, the edict and any number of edicts must fail in this. It goes on to order the Board of Finance to make the Imperial Mint re-

sponsible for the new coins, which are to be "speedily minted according to their different weights and fineness." They are to be circulated by the "Ta Ching Government Bank," which with the Mint is to be the organ for exchanging old coins for the new ones. All taxes, like, etc., and payments to Government are to be made in the new coin, and so are all disbursements made by all yamens in Peking and the Provinces. All Provincial Mints are instantly to close, and every yamen will be informed of the fate of which, after a date to be fixed, old coins are to be exchanged for new. After that date "new Imperial (Ta Ching) coins must be used. No one may refuse them, nor may any one discount them." The High Provincial Authorities are to instruct their subordinates accordingly, and all the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire are to issue explanations of this currency reform, so that the people may understand the benefit of the change. "Heigho! All this would be on the whole gratifying if one could only believe in it. But so many Imperial edicts have remained without tangible result that we rather grudge the labour of reading through every new one. This, the very latest, is undoubtedly of the very highest interest to everyone. Its great virtue is that it establishes a standard silver currency (though we see nothing in it about the standard fineness of the silver) and defines the number and values of the different coins to be used. So far so good. All the bad is yet to come.

## OIL IN CALIFORNIA.

"After rubber the oil boom," has been said by several financial prophets. It certainly will not be the fault of California if oil companies in that sanguine land do not enjoy a boom. The country is amazingly productive, and the inhabitants are not slow to make the most of it. In one month, last March, 5,598,745 barrels of oil were produced in California. This enormous output is expected to be greatly increased as the year goes on, indeed in the first half of April it amounted already to 3,335,545 barrels. The most ingenious minds among the most ingenious people in the world are concentrated on evolving new and improved methods of boring for the oil, sinking wells, and devising means of cheap, rapid and safe transport. Without counting the value of the land it is estimated that about \$23,000,000 are invested in oil in California, the principal items being 4,200 wells, 2,100 miles of pipe line, 35 tank steamers, and 35 refineries, besides 5,000 tank cars, and a million and a half or so sterling worth of pumping machinery, field equipment, etc. The Railway Companies have invested heavily in the oil industry. The Southern Pacific's investment is said to be worth \$20,000,000, in oil land alone. The Californians declare that with more capital they can increase their production almost indefinitely. We may think such a statement exaggerated, but in view of the great and increasing output in the State it would be difficult to define what the limit of the oil production of California is to be. The demand is increasing. Just as the industries of the world cry "rubber, more rubber!" they also cry "oil!" For petroleum is indispensable in dozens of industries, and however great the production the demand will always be for more.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. G. N. MAGILL has assumed charge of Chungking Serdang Estate.

VICTORY Yuan Shu-hua has signified his desire to resign his post unless he is authorized to abolish licensed gambling in Kwangtung.

A DECREE has been issued ordering the dismissal of the Hunan Treasurer, the local Taoists and other officials; the degradation of the leading gentry and the decapitation of the Ching-sha riot leaders.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Press and of the Chamber of Commerce met the Japanese business-men at the station at Peking. Four of the Ministers, the Chamber of Commerce and the Press subsequently entertained the visitors. The cordiality of their reception was striking.

FOR a father and his nine children to have passed through one university is remarkable, even in Scotland, and in these days of higher education for all. Such a case came to light, however, at Aberdeen University when the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on the father of the academical family.

THE *Saloon Opinion* complains bitterly of certain newcomers from France introducing the system of tipping which has proved such a curse in the mother country. After taking refreshments at bars, they leave behind on the table a few cents for the attendants, who now claim tips as a matter of right. The result practically comes to a rise in the price of refreshments.

"CAPTAIN KOPENICK," who owes his classic hold on fame to the fact that in October, 1906, he obtained a captain's uniform, and going to an army post near Berlin, took charge of a squad of men of the Kaiser's regiment of guards, marched them to Kopenick, placed the Mayor under arrest and, after discharging his soldiers, made off with \$1,500, the contents of the town treasury, has been deported from the United States as an undesirable alien.

## THE HOLLYWOOD ROAD DIS-

## TOMBANCE.

## INTERESTING CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINANT.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, at the Magistrate's Court, this morning, the case was resumed in which Miss Della Huard, of N. 4, Hollywood Road, summoned S. M. E. Allana and D. R. Captain for alleged assault in May last. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the complainant and Messrs. M. R. Harris and F. P. Holt represented Captain and Allana, respectively.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris, complainant stated that she did not know why Captain went to her house on the date of the assault but must have gone there for the purpose of assaulting her. She could give no other reason. She did not remember asking him to come to her house. She was quite certain that she did not ask Captain to pay his bills on the date of the assault. She ordered him out of the house from the 1st of April.

Mr. Harris—At one time you were on very friendly terms with Captain?

Complainant—Well, yes (This is *asseo voce*).

You received money from him?—Yes, but I returned it all to him.

You sometimes quarrelled with him?—Yes, about money matters.

You never quarrelled with him on other subjects?—No, always about money.

Merely a business acquaintance, oh?—Yes.

You fought with him sometimes?—Yes, also about money.

His Worship—Fought?

Mr. Harris—Yes, your Worship.

(To the complainant)—You never fought with the defendant through the effects of drink?

—I never drink.

Never?—Well, to a certain extent.

(Handing complainant a note)—Is that your signature?—I can't say whether the signature is mine or not.

Mr. Harris (reading the letter)—The letter says:—"My dear Captain, I am so sorry for what I said and did to you last night and ask your pardon. I promise I shall never insult you any more. I am willing to keep with you \$50, which I shall forfeit if I get drunk again." Did you write that letter?—No.

Did you sign the letter?—I may have signed it but I did not write the letter.

You were at one time living with Captain?—I never did.

(Handing complainant a photograph)—That's a photograph of you both?—Yes.

For you still deny having lived with Captain?—Why, certainly.

Are there none of his clothes in your house?—Nothing at all.

Was there nothing at all a fortnight ago?—Nothing at all.

(Handing witness a letter)—Did you write that letter?—That's a bit I wrote three years ago.

Mr. Harris at this point proceeded to read the letter, which began with "Darling" and stated in effect that complainant was in love with Captain and that she wished she could get rid of a certain party and always be with him.

(To the complainant)—Why did you write that letter?—Because I was afraid of him.

Did you take out that photograph with him?—Also because I was afraid of him?—To tell the truth, I was afraid of him.

Why?—Because he always used to threaten me.

Who is your husband?—I have no husband.

Wasn't your husband a man named Sevede?—No.

Were you not married in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Hongkong?

Mr. Shenton—I object.

Mr. Harris—I am entitled to ask the question because I want to show that complainant was not of sound mind. She has summoned the defendant for assault for purposes of blackmail and has accused him of striking her on the arm while in her house. That letter could not have been written by a woman who was afraid of Captain.

Who was the gentleman in the house on the night of the assault?—A chap named Robertson.

I thought so. Have you ever heard of a chap named Caruthers?—No.

Never?—No.

Did this chap Robertson have a moustache?—He used to.

How long did he stay in your house?—A few days.

Did you write to Captain that you would withdraw the case if he paid you some money?—No.

Would you have withdrawn the case if he had paid you \$1,000?—Certainly not.

At this stage of the proceedings, an old Parsee gentleman was called into the Court-room.

Mr. Harris—Do you remember the gentleman coming to your house?—Yes, he asked me to withdraw the case against Captain and I refused.

Then when your solicitor wrote saying he would withdraw the case on payment of \$3,000, he was acting without instructions?—I don't know.

You remember discussing the matter with the lady next door in No. 57?—Yes.

You knew Grace Tenney?—Yes.

She was deported, wasn't she?—I don't know.

Very well, you don't know anything.

After the trial adjournment, complainant's cross-examination was continued, in the course of which she said she did not support Mr. Robertson. She was not in the habit of supporting any man. The only man who got any money out of her was Captain. He had borrowed \$5,000 from her at the time of his bankruptcy and had only paid her back \$1,000.

Eliza Silver, of No. 49, Hollywood Road, spoke to seeing Miss Huard assaulted by Captain and after further evidence the case was adjourned for one week.

## SIAMANESE MINISTER TO TOKIO.

## ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.

His Excellency Phya Maha Nubhab, His Siamese Majesty's new Minister to the Court of Tokio, Japan, and his family, arrived at Hongkong by the Imperial German Mail s.s. *Fark* this morning en route to Japan, and is leaving by the same steamer this evening.

His Excellency was received on arrival by His Siamese Majesty's acting Consul, Sir H. N. Mody. The Minister then proceeded by train to the Peak Hotel where he had lunch. In the afternoon the distinguished visitors went for a motor drive and visited the principal sights in the City of Victoria and its suburbs.

## THE MAHARAJA OF MOORHANJ.

## QUEST OF MR. HENRY AND LADY MAY.

The Maharaja of Moorhanj dined at "Mountain Lodge" with His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and Lady May on the 31st ult. and stayed until the 1st inst.

The Chief Justice and Colonel St. John, Mr. St. John and Miss St. John were among the small party invited to meet His Highness.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY EUROPEAN.

A DIAMOND RING AND A FORGED SIGNATURE.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's Court this morning, John Grant appeared on charges of obtaining a diamond ring under false pretences from the Po Shing Jewellery firm and forging the name of E. H. Reed. Detective-Sergeant Appleton prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

The complainant stated that the defendant came to his shop at No. 1, Pottinger Street on two occasions. On the 30th of May last at about 10.30 a.m. he came to the shop and inquired the price of a ring and chain. He said he wanted the articles to give them to another person and asked to be told their value. Witness told defendant that the value of the ring was \$8; and the chain \$75. He asked for credit, but witness replied: "I do not know you." Defendant took the ring, saying "I will bring the money to you. If not, I will return the articles to you. Witness asked him to sign his name, which he did. Witness asked him if that was his name and defendant said "Yes." Defendant had not since handed back the ring or paid for it. On the 30th May last, witness gave sworn information. Defendant did not tell witness anything about giving him something in exchange for the ring.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, witness said that he gave the defendant the ring because he was told that the latter was in Government service and appeared to him a gentleman. Witness also gave evidence with regard to the time the alleged offences were committed and the dress defendant wore at the time.

After further cross-examination, his Worship referred to the question of bail.

Mr. Appleton objected to bail.

His Worship asked defendant what bail he could find.

On defendant informing the Court that he could not find any bail, the case was remanded for a week.

QUESTION OF A RAILWAY CONTRACT.

A WORK WHICH WAS LET AND SUB-LET.

Before Mr. Justice Haveland, Acting Pui-she Judge, in the Sumner J. Court this morning, Wong Sham, trading as Wong Sham Kee, sued Leung King Chun, trading as Po Fung, to recover the sum of \$549.25, being amount of balance due for work done and material supplied. Mr. C. H. Kong, J.P., appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. W. Golding represented the defendant.

Mr. Kong stated that the case was one of a contract for work in connection with the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The contract was originally let out to a firm named the Kung On, who sub-let it to the defendant, who in turn sub-let it to the plaintiff. The line of defence set up by him was "no privilege." Evidence was called and the case adjourned.

LONDON RUBBER SALE.

ANOTHER FALL IN PRICES AND SLACK DEMAND.

AMERICAN BUYERS HOLDING ALOOF.

London, 24th May.

The demand at the rubber auction to-day was very irregular, and the tone was not quite satisfactory, prices being lower.

The chief influence appears to have been the marked aloofness of American buyers, and there is some idea that they desire to take advantage of rumours that a great quantity of rubber is held in America and may cause a sharp movement when it is offered for sale.

Not much credence is given to such rumours in well-informed circles.

Crepe was in most demand to-day.

The quantity of Plantation rubber offered was 178 tons, of which 150 tons was Malayan.

Five and a half sheet made off 9/10 to 10/5 compared with 10/5 to 11/5 at last auction.

Crepe sold at 9/10 to 10/5 against 10/9 to 11/5 at previous sale.—*Strait Times*.

RUBBER DOWN.

London, May 25.

At the auctions raw rubber started hesitatingly and improved with buying then it relapsed an average of a shilling to eighteen pence owing to lack of bidding.

Penang, May 25.

A private wire received here states that rubber is down to 9/1 per pound.

Kuala Lumpur, May 25.

The London cable of the Planter's Stores gives the following prices at the rubber auctions.

Plantation Sheet and Biscuit 9/6, Crepe 9/9, Scrap 8/9, Bark Scrap 7/6, Scrap untreated 7/4, Ramboog 5/2, Ficus hard para 9/11, Harper and Company quote average Plantation number one 10/1.—*Singapore Free Press*.

CALCUTTA has at last been presented with a taxi-cab service, and the sixteen cars that arrived were put on the streets recently to try for blue. Throughout the day the cars were the subject of much curiosity on the part of the natives. That a taxi-cab service was desired in Calcutta, no one will deny, and we all hope that they will soon increase in numbers and popularity, and become a recognised institution of the city.

An estate that is shortly to go on the market in the Sangei Nibong Coco-nut and Rubber, situated seven miles from Penang, and having nearly 30,000 coco-nut trees of which 13,000 are in bearing; 24,000 rubber trees and 800 fruit trees. The property is in a position to pay immediate dividends. Purchase price \$50,000 in shares, and capital \$50,000; working capital \$50,000. Directors: M. R. Thompson, J. W. Hallifax, Dr. J. Kirk, and Quak Beng Koo. Agents in Penang, Haveland and Co.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—My excuse for space in your columns is that you have ever appeared to espouse the cause of education in the Colony. Being one of "the voiceless," I believe I can claim special consideration at your hands since the *Hongkong Telegraph* has consistently shown itself a friend of the helpless.

I think I am correct in saying that your paper has held up the Kowloon British School before the public as being "one of the most expensive—if not the most expensive—educational establishments under Government control whose expenditure is chargeable to the ratepayers. I feel almost ashamed to own that in point of efficiency it is in inverse ratio to its monumental expense. If it cannot be shown that the school is capable of immediate improvement and benefit to the British children residing on this side of the Colony, then I say that the sooner it is turned over to the charge of some experienced manager of Grant-in-aid schools, to be run for the benefit of the parents and children in Kowloon, the better it will be for all concerned.

As it happens my children are privileged to attend Kowloon British School, and I say it without any taint of race prejudice. But I am loath to think that this exclusive school, which was to be such "a boon and a blessing" to British parents, falls far short of its requirements. For the whole of the week before last the aggregate of school attendances was only fifteen hours. Small as that number is, it was a little more than half that last week—nine hours to be exact. I believe, in grant-in-aid schools, principals and managers must show a daily average attendance of not less than twenty hours per week for the year. But they are capable of showing between 25 and 30 hours a week—vacations excepted. How does the Kowloon School under Government control and State-paid teachers, compare with the schools run by private enterprise? Surely, even in this climate, no apologist will be bold enough to assert that 15 and 9 hours a week, respectively, are enough for the merest weanling of a child attending Kowloon British School. The school had had to be closed for a short period two or three months ago, and children of school-going age on the peninsula were given an additional vacation. Instead of making up lost time we find the school scandalously short in its hours as compared with other schools in Hongkong; to the detriment of the children at Kowloon.

Already I have heard that efforts are being exerted to secure parents' promises for a denominational school, connected with one of the Churches here, that is in contemplation for the peninsula. Unless radical changes are introduced to secure greater efficiency in the school now existing, it will not be surprising that, with the advent of the new school, the Kowloon British School may have to close its doors.—Yours, etc.

A BRITISH PATER.

Kowloon, 1st June, 1910.

## AN ECHO OF THE PAST.

## OLD CHINA COAST SKIPPER'S STORY.

Observing that Cornishmen occasionally drift out to the Far East, a native of the most southerly county of England (Mr. George Slogeit, M.N.A., consulting engineer, now of Cardiff, and formerly of the Board of Trade) writes as follows:—

For several years I was in command of the British brig *Tubal Cain* trading to the various ports of the China coast between Singapore and Shanghai. In March 1857, I sailed from Bangkok bound on a voyage to Hongkong. After leaving the Gulf of Siam I experienced a succession of very heavy gales and rough seas. On April 4th, when in Lat. 10° 13' N. and Long. 110° 00' E. the wind increased to hurricane force, blowing away my topsails and heavy seas strained the vessel so much that she leaked so badly that the pumps had to be kept going all the time. On the 7th I found the leak increasing, so I ran for shelter and to repair damage, etc. At 10 p.m. I anchored in Haiky Bay, under the lee of Point Ligne. At 8 a.m. on the 8th a sampan with one man in it came alongside and told my steward that pirates had five Englishmen confined in a hut near the fishing village. I said to my steward, who, like the sampan man, was a Cornishman: "Tell your friend to go ashore and say that I must have those men brought to me." He went, but the request was refused at first, but after a warning shot and the use of threats two of them were brought on board. I then found they were Dutchmen, and one of them (the boatswain) could speak English. He informed me that they were part of a crew of a barque belonging to Rotterdam which had brought out a cargo of coal for the British Government, and that after discharging same she was taken to Macao, where she took coals on board for Havana. He added that when well down the coast the coals melted and murdered all the hands except these five, who escaped in one of the boats. These were in confinement as stated by the boatswain. The last that was seen of the captain was just as he was about to jump overboard, when one of the coolies cut him down with an axe. I again demanded that the other three men should be sent to me, but was again met with a refusal. I then sent word that if the men were not set free at once I would bring my guns to bear on the village and smash it up. My chief mate (also a Cornishman) did not like our position very much and was inclined to get away from the spot, but I insisted on retaining the men, which I ultimately succeeded in doing. The men were then sent on board, being almost naked, so my mate and myself supplied them with clothes. On the 9th, about 8 p.m., after repairing damages I bore short and whilst setting the sails a large pirate junk came around the point to capture some small cargo craft bound to Kraman Harbour but were afraid to put to sea on account of the presence of the junk. So I opened fire on the junk, with the result that her helm was put to starboard and she went off before the wind. Thus I got underway, took the small craft under convoy and proceeded on my voyage. On April 15th I arrived at Hongkong, took the five men on shore, handed them over to Mr. Black, the Dutch Consul, and reported same at the Customs House.

## RUBBER COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

## HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS PARA RUBBER.

Sir Frank A. Swettenham, presiding at the meeting of the Highlands and Lowlands Para Rubber Company, Limited, said that their property was divided into three estates, the first two of which had been producing rubber for some years, and the third would begin to do so next year. As regards the Ayer Kuning property, it was one of the best bill estates known anywhere. It contained 3,108 acres of rubber, and the trees were well-grown and the place free from weeds. On both the Highlands and the Batu Ujar estates the supply of labour was ample and the health excellent. These two estates had produced last year 345,259 lbs. of dry rubber from 1,220 acres. That was equal to 283 lbs. to the acre. The average was not high because about 19,000 trees had been tapped for the first time, but to show what the property was capable of, he might tell them that one block of trees on the Batu Ujar estate of 162 acres with 7,284 trees, of which 502 had been tapped for the first time last April, had given an average of nearly 8 lbs. of rubber per tree. Their entire crop of rubber for the year 1909 had been sold at such a price as to give an average of about 7s 4d net per lb. after deducting the sale charges and commission, which amounted to about 7d per lb. They had never sold forward a single pound of rubber, and time after time they had obtained the highest prices at the fortnightly sales. Their capital had been called up and expended. The shareholders had received a circular under date of 20th inst., explaining the decision the directors had arrived at, whereby they would receive a certain number of shares in a new company free of cost while the rest of the shares would be allotted to them pro rata to their present holdings if they desired to take them up. Whatever shares were not subscribed would be taken by the Highlands and Lowlands Rubber Company, and none of them would go to the public. The position and prospects were most satisfactory.

In the course of the discussion, the chairman was asked whether it was proposed to subdivide the shares into shares of 2s, each, and in reply he said that, inasmuch as that company had a capital of £300,000 in £1 shares, to split the shares would give them three million 2s. shares, which he did not think a desirable amount.

At the annual meeting of the Linggi Plantations, on 2nd ult., Sir W. H. Treacher, who presided, stated that the net price obtained for the rubber was 6s 1.8d per lb. This might not be quite up to the expectations of some shareholders but, compared with certain other large producing companies it was not unsatisfactory. In 1909 they harvested 545,101 lb. of rubber against 740,000 lb. the year before. They had sold forward 168,000 lb. of rubber at 6s. per lb. out of an estimated output of 850,000 lb. in view of the present sentiment as to the probable trend of values being rather higher than the lower prices, the directors did not propose as at present, to advise to make any more forward sales. In the meantime, they had been at the producing stage for some time, so that a considerable proportion of their stock came on the market before the great rise of prices.

With regard to the future of prices, he had no information that was not available to all the shareholders. For some time to come, the probability was that the present price would be attained. Some authorities held that it would increase. It was possible to arrange forward sales for 1910 at 11s. 6d. per lb. and for 1911 at 10s. 6d. per lb.

A great improvement in the work of tapping was visible on their estates. There was no cause of alarm with regard to root disease, while white ants were easily coped with by means of a destroyer now in use. The present policy as to extensions was to increase their cultivated areas from a 250 acres to 5,000 acres as soon as practicable. This would leave them with a reserve of about 5,000 acres, the development of which would stand over for the present, as the staff would be fully occupied for the time being with the extensions to which he had referred. For this programme and a more extended future programme they had ample funds, without encroaching upon the capital profits from the recent distribution of shares.

GEDONG PERAK RUBBER ESTATE.

The statutory meeting of the Gedong Perak Rubber Estate, Limited, was held in London, Mr. J. L. Shand, who presided, said that they had issued 36,000 shares, on which the sum of 12s 6d each had been paid, and it was satisfactory to find that those shares were standing at a handsome premium in the market. In registration fees they had received £9 5s. They had paid £10,000 out of the £10,000, which was the cash purchase consideration of the company, and the other payments were all in order. At this early date after the incorporation of the company there was not much news to give the shareholders, but, so far, all they had was good news. They had had a report from their visiting agent, in which he stated that the 150 acres of rubber which had always been kept clear were growing remarkably well, and that the 120 acres which had been very well cultivated were being cleaned up as rapidly as possible, and that there was every prospect of their rapidly expanding also. Arrangements were also being made to develop the resources of the company as fast as possible by opening up new land, although there was some difficulty in securing labour.

SHELFORD RUBBER ESTATE.

The report of the Shelford Rubber Estate, Limited, states that the yield of dry rubber for the year to December 31 amounted to 33,097 lbs., and this was obtained from 295 acres, a considerable portion of which was only tapped towards the end of the year. This compares with 23,824 lbs. for last year and 11,548 lbs. for the year before. The estimate of rubber to be obtained for this year is 75,000 lbs. The average price received for last year's crop works out at 7s 10d per lb., as compared with 14s 10d for 1908 and 12s 6d for 1907. All expenditure of every nature, with the exception of the cost of the factory and machinery, etc., erected at the end of the year has been debited to revenue. The labour force was somewhat short during the year, but is now satisfactory. The condition of the estate remains excellent. The sum at the credit of profit and loss account amounts to £7,814 out of this the directors recommended that the balance of the preliminary expenses and brokerage connected with the formation of the company be now written off, £2,400, leaving a sum of £5,414. The directors recommended that a dividend of 7½ per cent, free of income tax, should now be declared; this will amount to £2,875, leaving £2,539 to be carried forward subject to directors' order.







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TIENTSIN	"CHEONG-SHANG"	MONDAY, 6th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOK-SANG"	FRIDAY, 10th June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONG-SANG"	FRIDAY, 10th June, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUTSANG		SATURDAY, 11th June, Noon.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze River, Cheloo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215 Hongkong, 1st June 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	2nd June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIH-SHUA"	5th " Daylight.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"WANGHANG"	5th " Daylight.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	5th " 3 P.M.
MANILA	"CHEN-AN"	4th " 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHEN-AN"	9th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIN-AN"	12th " Daylight.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"TAIYUAN"	25th " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly, S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Linan, Chienan, etc.)

With excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 56 Hongkong, 1st June 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tonnage	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
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SAIRO	1540	R. Rodget	MANILA	SATURDAY, 4th June, at Noon.
ADRI	1540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 11th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA V. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at Noon.
TACOMA V. MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. ...		WEDNESDAY, 20th June, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI and FOOSHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fuso	THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 8 A.M.
MOJI (DIRECT)	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. H. Hutchings	FRIDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.
TAMUI V. SWATOW & AMOI	"DAIGO MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 5th June, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOI	"SOSHI MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

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Shipping—Steamers

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OBYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADMN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading Issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "ASSAYE," Captain Owen Jones, R.M.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 11th June, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Persia," 7,912 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Oceana," due in London on 10th July, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1910.

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Intimations.

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "OREME SIMON" and all Simon's Produces for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

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## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,028,918	£2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 2/9 = \$35.11	4 1/2 %	\$945 buyers £291
National Bank of China, Limited	90,925	7	6	£4,000 \$40,000	\$90,558	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1908	...	\$76 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	none	\$10 for 1908	6 %	177 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 %	Tls. 110
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$830 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$7,7087	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$205
<b>FIRE.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company	30,000	\$100	\$20	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$418,416	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$114 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$347 sales
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$3,777	3 % for 1906	...	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Nil.	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$33 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$20,766	Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910	8 %	29 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 1/2 in. of 2/- per share (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for 1908 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	...	\$72
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£13,755	A dividend of 7 % for year ending 30.6.1910	...	\$6/-
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£192,994	A dividend of 7 % for year ending 30.6.1910	4 1/2 %	\$84
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£1,159		3 1/2 %	\$14
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$7,090	\$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$172 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$135,899	\$3 for 1907	...	\$28 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 6,023	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 950 sellers
<b>Mining.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 8
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£1,435	First year	...	Tls. 8
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£1,435	\$1 per share 15th dividend	5 %	\$8 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	G \$10	G \$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£1,435	Final of Gold 50.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	...	35/-
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$58 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$132,765	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	...	\$59 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 6,361	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 78
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	25,000	Tls. 60	Tls. 100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 122
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$1,277	\$2.00 on old shares and 1/2 on new shares for half year ending 31.12.09	2 %	\$107
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$27,911	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$102 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$5,472	45 cents for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$81
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$219	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$51 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 63,969	Final of 6 % bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 110
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	1,058	Final of \$1.80 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$40 sellers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 130 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$62 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	12 %	Tls. 62
Loan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 4,810	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 74
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 600	Tls. 50	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 250
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	£48	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	6 %	\$101 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$61,138	70 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$2 sellers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	2,602	80 cents for 1909	9 %	\$82 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$1,800	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$19 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$1,892	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$72 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$4,490	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$670	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 %	\$20 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$11,798	Final of \$8 for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$1 for 1910	9 %	\$211 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 316,682	4th interim of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1909	5 %	Tls. 1,475
Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouwen exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 8,372	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 51 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 %	\$144 ex div.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$3,014	None	5 1/2 %	\$18 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	18,440	None	...	\$10 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 14,810	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2 %	Tls. 240 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 30	Tls. 20	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Tls. 5,250	None	...	\$25 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. \$31,096	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 %	\$5 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	11,936	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$9 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$46,000	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5 %	\$124 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,513	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$6 ex div.
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,513	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$3 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$782	First year	...	\$35 sales
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200 Benefit shares 1,200	50 Malay Currency	25	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000	none		...	

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